

Business Directory.
John A. Stokes,
ROBITT & Co., 25, SHAW, Canada
Shaw, June 23, 1880. 11-51
T. Bishop & Son,
BRICKLAYERS, Plasterers and Stone
Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Newmarket, May 1, 1881. 11-14
A. Boulton,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
New Court House, next to the County Council
Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 23, 1880. 11-35
R. Moore,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, At-
torney, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
New Court House, next to the County Council
Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 23, 1880. 11-35
John R. Jones,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
Kings Building, corner of Yonge and Ad-
elaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 23, 1880. 11-35
North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Of-
fice—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents for
Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1885. 11-1
William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. &c. Office—No. 2, Toronto St., second
floor, south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1879. 11-35
James W. Bovars,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office—No. 2, Toronto St., second
floor, south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
August 2nd, 1880. 11-35
T. H. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. &c. Office—Peters' Buildings, No. 3,
North Side of Adelaide Street, East of
Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1880. 11-35
Dr. Pyno,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the city, that he has removed to his
new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15
Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. &c.
Residence—Frasco Street (Garbutt Hill).
Newmarket. 11-26
Dr. Hillary,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. &c.
Residence—First Back House North of Mr.
Don's, Aurora.
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1880. 11-35
Professional Notice.
DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to
the inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has resumed the
practice of his profession in all its branches.
Office at his residence, Timothy Street—Con-
sultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1880. 11-14
Walter B. Galkie, M. D.,
LICENTATE of the Medical Board of Up-
per Canada, and recently one of the Medi-
cal officers of the Toronto General Hospital,
and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Au-
roria Medical School, has returned to Au-
roria, and re-taken his former residence on
Yonge street, where he may be consulted at
all times, on the various branches of his pro-
fession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, '80. 11-14
R. Ramsey, M.D.,
GRADUATE of the University of the
Province of Ontario, and recently one of the
Medical officers of the Toronto General Hos-
pital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in
Aurora Medical School, has returned to Au-
roria, and re-taken his former residence on
Yonge street, where he may be consulted at
all times, on the various branches of his pro-
fession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, '80. 11-14
John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in
the County of York, and for the County of
York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office
on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1881. 11-17
Wm. Mosley,
CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Con-
sultation in the Queen's Bench, Office on
Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1881. 11-17
John Saxton,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street, Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
der and Warranted.
Newmarket, Sep. 9, 1880. 11-32
Bible Depository.
Bibles and Testaments can be had at So-
dity's price, upon Application to Thom-
as Nixson, at the Bible Depository, opposite Rail-
road Hotel.
Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1881. 11-10
George B. Hutchcroft,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street, Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in or-
der and Warranted.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1881. 11-31
Dr. Bentley,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the city, that he has removed to his
new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15
Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO.
J. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, December 19, 1880. 11-45
Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks to
his friends and the public for the patronage
which he has received since his removal to
his new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15

Business Directory.
G. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the city, that he has removed to his
new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15
RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
Mrs. J. FOLSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.
Omnibus to and from Cars, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1881. 11-1
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
(LATE HAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.
THESE premises have lately been thor-
oughly renovated and re-fitted for the accom-
modation of guests. The hotel is situated on
the shore of the lake, and is a most desirable
place of residence.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1880. 11-1
"Markman's Home,"
BY JAS. MCCLURE,
HOLLAND LANDING.
THIS Hotel is now the highly fitted up for
the accommodation of guests, and is attached
to it one of the best Public Rooms in the
Village.
Holland Landing, March 22, 1880. 11-1
JAS. MCCLURE,
Licensed Auctioneer!
For the United Counties of York and Peel.
Office—Chancery Lane, Toronto.
Holland Landing, March 22, 1880. 11-1
H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the city, that he has removed to his
new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15
T. H. Ince,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. &c. Office—No. 2, Toronto St., second
floor, south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1879. 11-35
S. W. Hallen,
CIVIL Engineer, and Provincial Land Sur-
veyor. Office—Newmarket, County of
York.
July 1st, '81. 11-47
WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA!
GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the
Aurora Station, and has recently been re-
fitted for the accommodation of guests.
Aurora, April 9, 1881. 11-9
Magistrate's Blanks
Of all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply
at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, '81. 11-1
Geo. Wallace,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c. &c. Office—No. 2, Toronto St., second
floor, south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1879. 11-35
Dr. B. Joy,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding in the city, that he has removed to his
new premises on Graham St., where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 11, 1880. 11-15
Dr. D. B. Seymour,
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician, Office—
West side Main-st., near the New Era
Building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, '81. 11-21
Benj. Pearson,
COMMISSIONER in the Queen's Bench,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, May 2, '81. 11-12
S. M. Jarvis,
BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office—No. 2, Toronto St., second
floor, south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1879. 11-35
Matthews & Maclellan,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLD CASH EXCHANGE.
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
ADVANCES made on FLOUR,
GRAIN, HOGS, BUTTER, or other
produce, consigned to us, or to
David D. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1880. 11-45
E. D. Rogers,
JOINED & CARPENTERS.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage
conferred since commencing business, he
trusts, please, to be informed that he is
prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or
otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps
constantly on hand, a good supply of Lumber
and other materials, and is prepared to meet
all orders with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1881. 11-31
Old Established Black Bull Inn,
No. 206, QUEEN ST., TORONTO.
JOHN PURDY, PROPRIETOR.
J. P. WOULD particularly invite gentle-
men and farmers visiting Toronto to
give him a call, as he has saved no expense in
refitting up the above establishment for the
general comfort of his guests. Good stabling
and every accommodation for horses.
10-TERMS EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Toronto, Jan'y 22, '81. 11-30
Wrapping Paper!
JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from
J. A. HEARN, a good supply—from
March 1, 1881. 11-3
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!
BEAUTIFULLY situated on Graham St.,
Newmarket. The premises have every
convenience attached for a respectable family.
Apply on the premises, to the proprietor.
JOHN AGHAM.
Newmarket, June 10, 1881. 11-1

Business Directory.
R. RAMSAY, M.D.,
GRADUATE of the University of the
Province of Ontario, and recently one of the
Medical officers of the Toronto General Hos-
pital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in
Aurora Medical School, has returned to Au-
roria, and re-taken his former residence on
Yonge street, where he may be consulted at
all times, on the various branches of his pro-
fession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, '80. 11-14
DR. RAMSAY, has taken up his resi-
dence at Aurora, and is prepared to receive
the inhabitants of this town and surround-
ing district, at his place as
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
and, except when absent on professional busi-
ness, will be found at his office,
At the Residence of Mr. Geo. L. Hughes,
BROWN HILL, C. W.
Newmarket, May 23, 1881. 11-16
SIMPSON and DUNBAR,
No. 35, King-St. East, Toronto.
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Dye-stuffs,
Colors, Varinates, Brushes,
Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials,
Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods,
Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
August 2nd, '80. 11-23
J. W. KEEFE,
Watch and Clock Maker.
FROM IRELAND.
I respectfully announce to the citizens of
NEWMARKET,
and surrounding country, that he has opened
a shop, in the building adjoining Mr. Hutch-
croft's, where he hopes by
his attention to business, and
his skill in his art, to be
of service to his patrons.
LOW CHARGES.
To merit and receive a share of public pa-
tronage.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all
kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and
warranted.
The best references can be given on appli-
cation.
Newmarket, Nov. 16, '80. 11-40
NEWMARKET
Steam Mill Company
WILL pay the highest price in
CASH FOR WHEAT.
Also, will be having on hand for three
Days per Thousand.
STORE HOGS WANTED.
WM. TRENT, Sec'y to Com.
Newmarket, Jan'y 9, 1881. 11-18
UTILITARIAN
—AND—
FANCY STORE,
Main-street, Newmarket.
WHERE you will find nearly every thing
you require for use, convenience and or-
nament.
WE CAN'T BE UNDERSOLD, THAT'S SO.
Our Stock consists of
Woolen Ware of all kinds, Baskets in great
variety, Suits, Riddles, Hardware & Cutlery,
Wall-Paper, Hosiery, Rugs, Door-Mats,
Brushes of all kinds, Candles in Great
Variety, Stationery, Millinery, &c. &c. &c.
In great variety, Picture Books,
Children's Toys, Toys,
Sweets, Cakes, Fruit, &c.
This undertaking, you must come and see to
believe, and buy to be profited.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Newmarket, May 2nd, 1881. 11-15
Dentistry!
DR. S. N. PRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY announces
that he will be in
Newmarket—the first three days of each
month.
Dentistry—the fourth of each month.
Dentistry—The 8th and 9th of May, July,
September, November, January.
Dentistry—The 12th and 13th of the same
months. When he will be most hap-
py to visit upon those who require
his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION,
Or to make any operation previously war-
ranted.
J. S. N. P., for the future intends to work
cheaper than any other Dentist in the Pro-
vince.
Teeth, inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vul-
canized Rubber.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain,
and particular attention paid to the Regulation
of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '80. 11-12
DENTISTRY!
W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist, 93 King Street East,
Toronto, C. W.
PARTICULAR attention given to the regu-
lation of Children's Teeth. Consultation
free, and all work warranted.
Dentistry—The 8th and 9th of May, July,
September, November, January.
Dentistry—The 12th and 13th of the same
months. When he will be most hap-
py to visit upon those who require
his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION,
Or to make any operation previously war-
ranted.
J. S. N. P., for the future intends to work
cheaper than any other Dentist in the Pro-
vince.
Teeth, inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vul-
canized Rubber.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain,
and particular attention paid to the Regulation
of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '80. 11-12

Poetry.
"What Constitutes a Nation."
BY INVITED.
A nation's strength, its wealth, its power,
Is of the things of God.
And oh, does the Lord awake his people,
Arise, ye sons of Israel, from the dust,
And do the things which he has said,
For he is God, and he will save you.
What makes a nation strong?
And Reason whispers: 'Tis not jewels, nor gems,
Nor mines of precious ore,
Nor exchequers filled with dollars and dimes;
Nor banks and mints resounding with chimas;
As in their vaults the wealth of cities,
A golden current pours.
Nor does it consist of a broad domain,
Which stretches from shore to shore;
And like a giant spreads its hands,
From frozen seas to tropic sands,
From mountain heights to ocean strands,
Where waves eternal roar.
Nor yet of fleets of monarch ships,
Though manned with dauntless tars;
Nor still of warriors a countless host,
Who triumph and trophies unnumbered boast,
The glorious empire and state.
Nay, none of these gives a people strength,
Nor makes them rich and great;
Nor charm have they, nor spell to bless,
Nor yet to curse, that happens,
Which marks the reign of perfect peace,
When smiling o'er the State.
But mightier far than guns or ships,
Or millions of steel or stone;
Or deeds far more sparkling gems,
Or jewels of diamond or of stone;
Is a nation strong and great,
Which has a God for its base.
"The justice alone which throws a shield,
Enduring as steel or stone;
Toward the shafts of foreign foes,
Preserve intact from inward throes,
And from disruption's fearful voice,
Protection unto the last."
Literature.
THE HOLBROOK HOUSE.
(Continued from our last.)
In the midst of all our comfort some-
thing befell us which caused great fear of
losing one very dear to us. An elderly
gentleman came to our house one morn-
ing, announcing himself as Mr. Home, of
Edinburgh, Scotland, and the cousin of
Rose's mother. He had come to Ameri-
ca to find his young relative, and to
take her home with him. He had, he
said, a wife and children, who would
gladly welcome her as daughter and sister.
Apparently he had no doubt that she
would willingly go. It was his present
plan, he said, to spend a few weeks in
travelling through the States, and on his
return he should hope to find her in readi-
ness to accompany him. Friends with
whom he was travelling waited for him
in New York, so that he could not wait
at all delay his journey. When he came
again he would willingly remain longer.
Quite needless, however, as it seemed, I
could not help thinking, he gave her the very
best of information which had been most
carefully reserved from her; namely, that
the banking house of Robertson & Wel-
les, of Montreal, in which was invested
Rose's little fortune, had totally failed.
This had occurred soon after Mr. Lynd-
hurst's death, and my father and mother,
though averse to family secrets, thought
best for several reasons to say nothing at
all about it.
Why, Rose, I thought, belonged to us.
The possibility that she would go away
had never entered my mind. The evening
after Mr. Home had gone away—and he
went the same day that he came—Rose
and I talked it over, in our pleasant little
room.
They had little right to her, I said, they
were at best such far-off relatives.
As to such, Rose replied, it was rather
a question of kindness. What right had
she to the warm, unfurling love that my
father and mother had bestowed on her
ever since she had been born? If they
were not the kindest and most generous
persons in the world—besides, she had
seen, herself—
"Oh, Olive, have I not seen, dear?
Sometimes your mother has quietly put
aside the handsome dress, or the nice
shawl, which should have been hers, to
buy something instead for the two daugh-
ters. I have seen how the old garments
were turned and mended, by fingers that
would not grow weary, and the old furni-
ture was repaired, while there was no
stinting about books for the girls. Do
not you remember, Olive, the handsome
elephant which Mr. Carlton wanted her
to buy, and whose fragrance and beauty
brought back to her so vividly her old
home here? Yet she would forego the
purchase, and the next week came our
copy of 'The Olden Days'—and I was
thoughtfully and carefully, Olive, that I
might never guess there was one too
many!"
"Nor was there ever one too many,
Rose! And if you come to that, and
count expense so nicely, how came it to
be unnecessary for me to go away to
school? Who taught me all that I know
of German and Italian, and music, too,
and drawing? And then, Rose, who has
made the whole house, every one in it,
the happier by her presence? Besides,"
I said, "now that Rose has just come
home, and we had all thought to be so
happy together, I know it would go to
her heart to have the family broken up."
To this she did not reply. It was
growing late, but there was a bright moon
and looking out, I saw Rose, who had
been away all day, coming up the walk,
and I went down to make tea for him.
Mr. Ways, the clergyman's nephew, was
with him, and remained to tea; but at
last he went, and then I could tell Rose
all that had occurred during his absence.
He said little in reply, and when I said,
"Why, Rose, I thought you would care
about it?" he only answered, "So I do,
Olive," but his voice sounded quite dif-
ferent from usual. Finding him good-natured
to talk with me, I bade him good-night,
and went up to our room. There I found
the dear child, with her head laid on
the sofa pillow, fast asleep. As I stood look-
ing at her I felt sure, sure, that no one
in all the world could care for her like
ourselves, who had known her so many
years, and I knelt and asked God to keep
her, if it were His will, among us who
loved her. In truth, to think of her go-
ing to another country was much the
same as to think of her dying. I heard
Rose's step coming up the stairs, and
going to the door I bade him in. I fear-
ed he did not yet quite comprehend what
it would be to lose her. I knew well he
had never looked on any other lover.
Her long auburn hair had fallen from
her comb, her cheeks were flushed with a
beautiful crimson, and some tears had
fallen from the thick, dark lashes look-
ing just like rain drops on roses. Now and
then a quivering motion came over her
red mouth, and once or twice she sobbed,
like a child that has cried itself asleep;
and there was that holy look on her
forehead which, I think, may be the mark of
our Saviour.
"But an expression came over Rose's
face that I did not understand, a look of
alarm. 'Has she been ill to-day, Olive?'"
he asked.
She had not said so; but I remember-
ed that she had been very pale—I thought
from excitement.
"And she has far too much color now,"
he said. He took her hand; I felt it
too; it was burning with fever.
And thus suddenly came on a long and
fearful illness. For three weary weeks
and more she recognized no one around
her. Dr. Warburton was summoned,
and he used to come often. But Rose
watched her night and day. She called
him Willie; and sometimes, when he left
the room, her eyes followed him with a
wistful look, as if she did not like him to
be out of sight. Sometimes she would
speak incoherently indeed, but in a low,
sweet voice, and in a way that showed her
heart to be full of gentle, beautiful
thoughts. One day Rose brought her in
some flowers—a branch of daphne, which
she particularly liked. Taking it in her
hand, warm hand, "Thank you, Willie,"
she said, "and the next time you come,
dear, bring me some leaves from the Tree
of Life, which grows fast by the River of
God; the leaves are for healing, you
know." The tears stood in Rose's eyes,
as was but natural. Rose saw then in a
moment, "Are you ill?" she asked;
"shall I do something for you?" Last
night the gates stood ajar, and I looked
in; stop! No, Willie—I saw the sea of
glass mingled with fire; Jasper the walls
were shining Jasper stone, and the rain-
bow like glittering emerald; beautiful,
beautiful! Where is my mother? Oh,
mother! I am sick—sick. And for the first
time since her illness, she wept, herself.
I think there was no one else in the house
that had not wept for her many times.
And we all prayed for her. One day, in-
advertently opening the door of Martha
Brent's room, I saw Martha, her face all
blistered with tears. I would have re-
treated, but she bade me come. "I was
feeling badly," she said, "about Miss
Rose, so we all do; I have been praying
for her with all my might, and if that is
no use I may just as well give up. I don't
see that I can do anything more;" and
then she broke down again.
The fear that Rose would go away to
Scotland was effectively displaced by a
darker fear. How gloomily silent it had
suddenly become in our home! Every-
thing was subdued to an undertone; the
doors were opened and shut noiselessly;
the front gate was effectively closed, that
no chance might unwitting break the
stillness. The splash of the little water-
fall, the soft rustling of the leaves, and
the singing of birds, rather deepened than
disturbed the hush.
A thunder-storm was gathering. For
a week the air had been sultry; to-day
the western sky was piled to the zenith
with dense blue-black, electric clouds.
Rose, who had been unusually restless
the preceding night, had at length fallen
into a quiet sleep; Rose watched her, I
recalled somewhat remorsefully that I
had once in my heart accused him of in-
difference to her. At noon the thunder
began; low, distant, continuous, at first;
it came nearer and louder; flash after
flash, the lightning filled the room from
within I vainly tried to exclude it. One
bolt of blinding white light smote a pine
tree on the near hillside, and shivered it
to the roots; but Rose never moved; no
more than if she had been lifeless dead;
the tumult disturbed her, not the sharp rattle of
the rain, the strong rushing wind, nor
the heavy massing of the dark, lashing
tempest, the fringing lashes against the
pure, was checked, the little hand, so thin,
so entirely helpless, none of these gave a
sign of life. That was manifest only in
the regular, gentle breathing.
Towards evening the storm had spent
itself; the clouds were swept away from
the zenith, the rain cleared away, every-
where; the green was brighter, the blue
intenser than before, and a brilliant rain-
bow arched the eastern hills, from North-
mountain to Monnow. That once I
accepted; to me it has always been a
herald of good. Perhaps it was the re-
flex of my own mood, but I thought as I
turned toward Rose, that he too looked
as if a weight had been lifted from his
heart.
When Rose awoke the fever was gone,
and with it, said Dr. Warburton, appar-
ently all danger. I was sure of it.
White she was, as a snow drop, and just
as powerless; but such nursing as she
had! At first we dared not let her know
how very ill she had been; scarcely to
manifest our exceeding gladness in the
prospect of her recovery. Every day,
however, brought her increased strength,
and every day we felt that she had be-
come dearer to us than ever.
When she was well enough we gave
her a letter that came during her illness.
It was from Mr. Home; he had been in-
duced to prolong his tour beyond his first
intention, and would not return till the
last week in September, when, if it pleas-
ed Rose, he would like to go home as
soon as possible.
She gave me the letter to read; Rose
was there, he had just come in with his
hands full of beautiful mosses. When I
had finished reading I said, "Rose you
will never leave us!" and then I be-
lieved myself to go my ways. Some-
thing told me not to enter the room again

until Rose came out. At last—it com-
ed on an ego—at last I heard him open the
door, and went to meet him; I took his
hands in mine, and looking up said only,
"Well!" His face was transformed, so
radiant with beautiful happiness; I need-
ed no answer. I went in to Rose; she,
too! Does love always so heighten
beauty, I wonder!
"Mr. Home came in September; quite
surprised to find his plans thwarted, he
yet endured the disappointment as well as
we had expected, and, like a sensible
man, made no attempt to prevent what
he plainly saw to be inevitable. Indeed,
as he came to know Rose, I think he
was well content to leave Rose in his
care, for he remained in America noth-
ing more than to be present at the
wedding, gave away the bride, and re-
mained on Rose's surprise she had con-
fided in him, by the pretty gift of the Hol-
brook House, newly, completely, and
most charmingly furnished; my own
convivance enabling him at the same
time to maintain the desired secrecy and
to consult the pleasure of its future in-
mates.
There they live now, Rose and Rose.
It is still the pleasantest place in the
neighborhood, but not altogether the most
quiet. Two children are there now;
Alice, a two-years-old, through whose
rippling curls look up trustingly a pair of
loving eyes, blue as violets, and Lynd-
hurst, the baby, who is, it is said, his
father over again; both rosy, joyous,
and wide awake. I do not know a hap-
pier woman than their mother, nor one
who diffuses more happiness around her.
Foreign & Colonial.
Reinforcements for Canada.
From the London News, June 12.
Certainly the last effect which might
have been expected from the American
disturbances was the necessity of increas-
ing the British force in Canada. It ap-
pears, however, to be settled, that an ad-
dition of three regiments of infantry, with
a corresponding number of artillery, are
about to be despatched to our N. Ameri-
can colonies. To mitigate the surprise
which such a measure was certain to
excite, it has been urged by some official
writers that the intended addition will
only restore the colonial garrison to the
quarters to the strength which was de-
clared necessary in 1864. But it is not sur-
ely to be maintained that, while so much
else has altered since that period in col-
onial affairs, the number of troops remain-
ing in our colonies at that date is to remain
as the fixed standard for all time. Even
if some increase in the number of troops
were necessary, the present is surely not
the most judicious moment for making
this change. There is no doubt a vague
notion that somehow or other the strug-
gle which is now imminent between the
Northern and Southern States require
some addition to the military force in
Canada. It is difficult to appreciate the
precise danger which is apprehended.
The idea that the Northern States who
are at present straining every nerve to
bring an army into the field for the pur-
pose of recovering their position in the
South, should suddenly turn round and
invade Canada is a little preposterous.
The idea that fugitive armed bands of
either section may cross the Canadian
frontier and alarm the peaceful British
subjects is equally improbable. In the
Italian campaign, it is quite true, that
the Swiss Government sent a corps of obser-
vation, not only for the purpose of main-
taining their neutrality, but for the pur-
pose of disarming any of the fugitives who
crossed the neutral frontier for protection.
But the Swiss territory was close upon the
combats. In case of any reverse, it
was absolutely certain that the danger ap-
prehended must occur. In America, on
the other hand, a still greater danger is
out of the question. The seat of war is
hundreds of miles to the South of the Can-
adian frontier.
A whole band of States is interposed
between the British possessions and the
contending armies, and it is almost im-
possible that any armed fugitive should
escape across the frontier, or do the slight-
est damage either to Canadian life or
Canadian property. But even if the resis-
tance for sending additional troops to Can-
ada were as clear, as in fact they are the
reverse, this is not the time when any such
addition should be made by the Colonial
Ministry or the Home Government. It
may be that the Home Guards, with a
natural anxiety to find an excuse for keep-
ing up the army estimates, has moved the
Colonial Minister upon the subject. But
having yielded to the requisition, the
Ministry is responsible. The Canadians
are the best judges whether they stand in
any need of additional troops.
American Revolution.
(This Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, June 26.
The report that there has been a change
in the plans of Gen. Scott, and that his
purpose is to commence active operations
against the rebels, are erroneous. From
an authoritative source I have learned the
general outlines of the campaign. Unless
something should transpire to hasten
events, we are further than ever removed
from battle. Gen. Scott has no purpose
of risking a general engagement. The
only conflict between our troops and the
rebels which is likely to transpire for some
time to come, is the skirmishes that pro-
ceed from the meeting parties of the two
encountering one another.
The first step in Gen. Scott's programme
is the concentration of Federal troops in
Virginia and the other border States, in
such large bodies as to make it madness
for the rebels to attempt an attack. While
thus intimidating them, the presence of
our forces will encourage the loyal citizens
to rise in sufficient numbers to prevent
any further outrages, and to their recur-
ence, increase the dissatisfaction in their
camps, and cause desertion, and by thus
harrassing them, ultimately demolish the
rebels' forces and drive them from the
border States. He is confident, this ac-

complished, the loyalty of the border
States is fixed. Then it is his purpose to
transport by sea an immense force to op-
erate against the Gulf States. They will
be disembarked under the protection of
men-of-war at the prominent points on
the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and thus
sheltered by the approaches from the sea,
the authorities of the different States will
at once recall their troops from the main
body, and thus break up their grand army
and make it powerless for any offensive
movements. The fragments in the differ-
ent States being then cut off from sup-
plies from the border States, will be driv-
en to accept terms from Washington.
It is no part of the plan, as at present
arranged, to attack the rebels of the rebel
army, or to attempt to re-take any of the
lost forts, as the restoration of them
will be made one of the conditions de-
tached to the rebels when they find them-
selves forced to accept terms.
Gen. Scott is confident that the troops
will not be compelled to remain at any
point more than two or three days, which
will suffice to accomplish the purpose of
defeating any further offensive movements
of the rebels. This will avoid the danger
of exposure of the militia of the South-
ern coasts during the hot months. By
January he thinks the rebellions will be
entirely defeated and the Union recon-
stituted.
Compromising.
The New York World's Washington
correspondent declares that the Chiefs of
the Southern Confederacy are very
anxious to compromise. There is said to
be a kind of semi-official Commission in
Washington to try to negotiate a peace;
and they have made a proposition, (which
has been rejected), as follows:—
"That the United States uncondi-
tionally recognize the existence of the South-
ern Confederacy, and that the latter be
permitted for a term of one, two, or three
years, to carry on their government as an
experiment. That the expenses of the war
thus far incurred, be equitably arranged
between the two sections and that each do
its best for the maintenance of friendly
feeling an intercourse between the two
peoples. And that, at the expiration of
the time agreed upon, it be found that the
experiment cannot succeed, a commission
be appointed to reconstruct a Union."
A subsequent proposal, said to be ac-
ceptable to Mr. Seward, is:—
"The South will be content if the gov-
ernment will pledge itself to pass, at the
coming session of Congress an irrepealable
constitutional provision recognizing and
legalizing forever the institution of slavery
below thirty-six degrees, which is the South-
ern boundary line of the State of Missouri."
This done, the Southern provisional gov-
ernment pledges itself instantly to abandon
the war, and to re-establish peace and the
most cordial relationship, so far as its sec-
tion is concerned; to be direct the course
of trade into its accustomed channels, and
in every way restore the happy days of our
forefathers.
We perceive that the Tribune and
other Republican papers are becoming
very distrustful of the administration at
Washington.
Fool Fraud Sustained by the Ministry.
Mr. George Byron Lyon Fellowes, was
the Ministerial candidate for the County
of Russell, at the general election of 1880,
and at the close of the poll he had an ap-
parent majority over his opponent, Mr.
Lyon, of 14 votes. On the assembling of
Parliament, however, a petition was pre-
sented setting forth that Mr. Fellowes
majority of 14 had been obtained by fraud
and collusion in the township of Cam-
bridge, 342 fictitious names having been
fraudulently inserted in the poll-book in
favor of Mr. Fellowes—and praying that
that person might be unseated and his
place conferred on Mr. Lyon. When this
petition was read, Mr. Fellowes took
some trifling objection to the ground
of want of form, and moved, suggested
by Mr. Burton, "That the petition be
not received."
One day's delay was carved to look into
the objection, but not one hour's delay
would the House grant, though the com-
plaint in the petition was of a fraudulent
conspiracy to thrust a man into Parlia-
ment who had no right to be there! The
motion for delay was thrown out, 50 to
51—Mr. Fellowes giving the casting vote
in his own favor.
Electors! Ought one of the men to be
re-elected who were guilty of this daring
attempt to stuff all inquiry into one of
the grossest outrages ever committed on
the purity of Election! By that vote
Fellowes was kept in Parliament for two
years legislating for the Province—though
he got his seat by as foul a fraud as ever
was perpetrated!
But mark what followed. An enquiry
into the matter at the Bar of the House
was instituted and the dark conspiracy
discovered. The facts were proved be-
yond all dispute: fraud and perjury had
clearly been practiced, and within the
knowledge of Mr. Fellowes. A motion
was in consequence made, setting forth
the facts as proved, and declaring the seat
held by Mr. Fellowes to be vacant. Will
it be believed this motion was thrown out?
Electors! Mark the men who voted
to keep Mr. Fellowes in his seat in the
face of direct and undisputed proof that he
had obtained it by the foulest fraud!
—BENJAMIN, HUGHMAN, BUNYON,
CARLTON, CARRER, J. A. Macdonald,
ALAN MONROE, W. E. POWELL, ROSS,
L. R. W. SCOTT, SIMPSON, SIDNEY
SMITH and TAYLOR!!
Remember that BEACONELL is his re-
presentative in North York, brought out
at the eleventh hour, to prevent exposure.
Teach him an important lesson.
It has been officially announced
in the British House of Commons that the
discoveries of gold at Tonga harbor,
near Halifax, have been verified by the
personal observation of Lord Mulgrave,
who thinks the mines may be made val-
uable by the application of capital and
skill.

Lord John Manners has
notice of a motion in the House of Com-
mons for the correspondence relating to
the purchase of the Ordnance of the
United States, as his active services shall
be required in Europe.
The cost of the Ottawa Parliament
buildings, will we learn, exceed the
estimate by a million and a half of dollars
at least, or in other words, prove ex-
penditure of three times as much as the
original contract.

West Northumberland.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL DEPARTS.

COCKBURN, SMITH.	
Colours, South Ward...	75 123
Do. East Ward...	50 09
Haldimand...	433 318
Hamilton...	297 255
Albion...	77 04
South Monaghan...	54 100
	1183 1160
	1160

Majority for Cockburn... 27

The Postmaster General made a hard run this second day, and reduced Mr. Cockburn's majority somewhat. His money must have gone out very freely when he was able to accomplish so much. All his efforts were of no avail, however, and Mr. Cockburn heads the poll. It is said that the Postmaster General will be a candidate for Peterboro, in which county Mr. Conner will, it is supposed, make a strong showing. The nomination takes place to-day, and we shall soon know whether Mr. Smith will venture on another contest, and we may add—another defeat. We do not know a more unpropitious atmosphere for a member of the Government than that of Peterboro. Let him try it, he dares not—Globe.

North Simcoe.

The following are the full returns for North Simcoe:

McConkey, Boulton, Morrison.	
Collingwood, 20	130
North Simcoe, 104	123
Simcoe, 49	14
Barrie, 103	19
Vespra, 88	5
Oro, 281	85
Orillia, 10	20
Pas, 47	6
Medonte, 82	23
Tiny & Tay, 2	31
	148

780 293 970

Morrison's majority over McConkey, 181

Boulton... 677

Mr. McConkey's and Mr. Boulton's votes united show a majority over Morrison of 109. The Ministry, therefore, do not possess a majority in the county of North Simcoe, which has been their forte to win it over. Mr. McConkey has made a good fight for it, more especially considering the influence brought to bear against him, and will ere long be a member for North Simcoe—Globe.

Gen. Morin Beaten in Terrebonne.

With great pleasure we announce that Mr. Solicitor General Morin has been defeated in Terrebonne by a majority of over 100! This is the second county carried off by the Opposition from the Ministry in Lower Canada, but the defeat of Mr. Morin is of much greater importance than the gain of a vote. The Solicitor General when he accepted office, was re-elected for Terrebonne by over 300 majority. He returns to it two years after, with higher standing and greater experience, and is defeated by one hundred!

HURRAH FOR VICTORIA.

Mr. Dunsford's majority is about 250 over Mr. Cameron. Two townships have not yet been heard from, but these are only eighty voters in both. Hurrah! This is the second county gained in the old Northwest District, and there will almost certainly be a third. If the Reformers of East Durham do their duty, there will not be a ministerialist returned for the old District!

SOUTH SIMCOE.

First day at the close of the polls:

Ferguson	791
Armstrong	409

Majority for Ferguson... 382

Yesterday it was reported that this majority was considerably reduced, but we presume that Mr. Ferguson is elected—Globe.

American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

A gentleman high in the confidence of the President, assures us that no proposition for a treaty, pacification, or adjustment, until the whole rebellion is reduced to submission. He will recommend and execute, if authorized by Congress, the most thorough and energetic war measures, not looking to any partial success, but to an entire subjugation of every insubordinate and insurrectionary section or citizen of the Union.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30.

This morning at day break fourteen boats attacked three pickets of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment stationed on Shuter's Hill, Virginia, four miles from Alexandria; wounding and killing twenty-nine and killing ten more. The pickets returned the fire, killing two Confederates and wounding a third. The firing having been heard by the federal troops, a detachment of the Zouaves and the 4th Pennsylvania regiment reinforced the pickets and followed in the train of the enemy for some distance, finding four rifles and three revolvers, which the latter had thrown away in their hasty flight.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 10 a.m.

Since two o'clock this morning, stilling proceedings have been going on here. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections of the city, and are now posted in Monument Square, Exchange Place, and in the 5th Ward, Broadway, and at other points. Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but nothing definite. It is said that a plot has been discovered of a sudden outbreak.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

An expedition of two companies each, from the 1st regiment, 6th Mass., Ellis, and 9th Penn., leave at 10 o'clock in the morning, down the river road towards Mount Vernon. The expedition exists that a masked battery has been erected by the rebels at or near Mt. Vernon, with the intention of commanding the river.

The 2nd Maine regiment is the advance guard beyond Falls Church.

The rebels are filling up the cut on the railroad some miles west of Alexandria, near Springfield Station. They have fortifications at the only position this side of Manassas, namely, Centerville, but have few masked batteries between Vienna and Fairfax.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, June 23, 1891.

Fall Wheat \$0 90 a \$1 00.	
Spring Wheat 70c. per bush.	
Barley, 20 c. per bush.	
Peas, 20 c. per bush.	
Oats, 20 c. per bush.	
Potatoes, 25 c. per bush.	
Butter, per lb. (fresh) 10 c.	
Cheese, 10 a 11c. per lb.	
Eggs, per dozen, 8 c.	
Wool 25c. per lb.	

ARRIVED.

In Newmarket, on the 2nd inst., by the New Mr. Brown, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Charles Elvidge to Miss Martha B. daughter of Dr. O. Ford—all of this place.

New Advertisements.

CLEAR! CLEAR! CLEAR! THE TRACK!

FOR MAC IS UNDER WAY.

Sweep Everything BEFORE HIM!

SUMMER & SPRING

Greatly Reduced Prices.

7 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

CASH PURCHASES.

And will be continued for two months only.

15 Lbs. Bright Sugar for \$1

23 " Carolina Rice for \$1

22 " Currants (new crop) \$1

Just received a splendid and varied assortment

Harvest Implements!

HAY FORKS.

SNATHS.

MOORE'S CELEBRATED SCYTHES

HOOD'S AMERICAN DO.

SCYTHES STONES, &c.

The above mentioned (Hoood's American) Scythes will give quite superior in

QUALITY AND PATTERN.

To anything ever offered in this market.

Wm. McMASTER, Jr.

Newmarket, July 3rd, 1891.

A Child Nearly Dead.

Messrs B. L. JONES & Co., W. W.

Sims—My child has been very bad with worms for a long time

Your agent W. B. Sims at the time I

bought your Mountain Herb Worm Tea

had given up my child as incurable but

I had bought a package of yours and it

had given me a cure. I have been

informed by a friend that you have

been successful in curing many

children suffering with this complaint in

your medicine.

Respectfully Yours,

ROBERT HEPPESTALL.

Extraordinary Works of Judson's

Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

Church Hill, Simcoe Co., G. W.

Messrs B. L. JONES & Co., W. W.

Sims—I have been

pleased in giving my testimony in favor of

your valuable Mountain Herb Worm Tea

and a child of mine who had been

suffering with worms for a long time

has been cured by your medicine.

I have been informed by a friend

that you have been successful in curing

many children suffering with this

complaint in your medicine.

Respectfully Yours,

M. J. MACLEAY.

JAMES KIRKUP.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 5.

We have again to record another week

of general dullness in the produce trade.

Flour—We quote for

Superior Extra... \$5 55 @ \$6 12 1/2

Extra... 5 00 @ 5 25

Family... 4 50 @ 4 65

No. One... 3 70 @ 3 85

No. Two... 3 15 @ 3 30

FALL WHEAT—Receipts by farmers

have been on a very reduced

scale all the week and did not exceed 3,

500 @ 4,000 bushels. The market has

been quiet and with very little competition.

We quote for prime samples as follows:

No. 1... Common to medium \$8 @ \$9.

No. 2... Common to medium \$8 @ \$9.

SPRING WHEAT—Has been in very

small supply and dull. The receipts

were not over 2,000 bushels, and

brought from 70c @ 76c.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter have

also been very limited and with scarcely

any demand; 37c @ 40c may be quoted

as the prices paid.

OATS have ruled steady at 20c @ 27c.

PEAS—Sales are at 40c @ 45c.

BUTTER—The supply of fresh butter

is very large and in active demand for

consumption. Good quality brings in lb.

12c @ 13c, and ordinary 10c @ 11c.

POTATOES—Not many offerings and

with but few sales at 25c @ 30c.

PORK—Good supply and in demand

at 9c @ 10c.

Wool is in request but without much

change in price; we quote 25c @ 26c as

the prices paid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale, that valuable farm to the Township of Innisfil, being the South Half of Lot 10, in the 1st Concession, situated between the Bedford Road and Offord Branch on the Northern Railroad—about one mile from each. There are about

70 ACRES CLEARED.

Well fenced and under fresh cultivation. There is a House, with an excellent Kitchen and other out-buildings erected—and a fine Orchard in bearing condition. The place is well watered—a living stream running through the farm.

For particulars apply to Robert Jackson, on the premises, or to the undersigned proprietor at Newmarket.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

July 3rd, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE heirs offer for sale the farm formerly owned by the late Henry Hines, deceased, and being comprised of the South West Quarter of Lot 2, in the 5th Con. of Whitechurch, about

30 Acres of which are cleared.

And under good state of cultivation. There is a well of water and a log house on the premises. For particulars apply to the undersigned, on Lot 2, in the same Concession.

COMELY RANDALL.

Whitechurch, July 4, 1891.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH YORK.

As most unexpectably a Poll was demanded at the recent Nominations in this Riding, the "Reform Vigilance Committee" have deemed it advisable to issue an Address to the Electors, explaining the recent action with regard to the representation of this Riding, and of the present position of political affairs.

When, a short time since, the late Parliament was dissolved, it was believed by some of the leaders of the Reform party, that it was very desirable that ADAM WILSON should contest the Western Division of Toronto, but he could not be induced to do so.

Mr. Wilson was not content to such a position without first consulting his constituents in North York. In pursuance of this determination he has made a large and influential number of the Electors at Newmarket.

It was then strongly urged that it is a sacrifice to himself to come forward for the common good, and that the good of the community would amply compensate the sacrifice of his health.

After a full and free discussion of the question on the merits, it was then resolved, that considering the urgency of the present crisis in the affairs of Upper Canada, it would be the duty of the Western Division of Toronto, to elect Mr. Wilson as their representative, and to prevent any risk of the loss of a valuable representative, he should also be returned for North York.

This action was confirmed at a general meeting of the Riding held on the 19th day of June last.

Mr. Wilson's conduct thus having the full approval of the Reform party, the members of the Committee, and friends of Mr. Wilson were much astonished, not only at the nomination of a person by the name of Beuchamp, but at understanding his being utterly unknown to the Riding and unsupported by any of the Reform party.

It was then decided, that the Committee should immediately ignore the views and action of the Electors, and opposing Mr. Wilson solely on the ground of his contesting To

It is desirable that the Electors should mark with the most severe reprobation their condemnation of this Municipal Poll, who seek to force a Poll upon them, who are a minority, and who mark the man and exhibit him in his true colors, and that, to whatever party they belong, they should be treated as the enemies of the Reform party.

The present Ministry is in especial danger from the Reform party, and it is not a secret that the Reform party is being attacked by any party with this Liberal and Conservative party.

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